The Weekly Louisianian.

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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME II. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1881. NUMBER 20.

LE LOUISIANAIS.

SAMEDI, OCTOBRE 29, 1881.

GUITEAU NE MANQUE PAS D'APLOMB.

On voit que Guiteau n'est pas assuré au fond qu'il vont en avoir l'air. Il comprend que la défense fondée sur la folie est faible, il cherche autre chose. Cependant, il ne manque pas d'aplomb. Le docteur Hammond a déclaré à un des reporteurs du Courrier des Etats-Unis ce qui suit :

"Je ne crois pas que Guiteau puisse être pendu pour avoir tiré sur le défunt président Garfield. Il dit que le traitement médical a été mauvais depuis le commencement, et que si Guiteau a un bon avocat, un verdict de meurtre ne sera jamais prononcé par un jury normal en ce pays. La démonstration médicale est trop forte de l'autre côté. Quoiqu'il faille admettre que le coup de feu a été tiré par Guiteau, il ne s'ensuit pas nécessairement que le Président devait mourir de ses effets. Je ne passerais pas le seuil de ma porte pour sauver le cou de cet homme s'il était condamné à être pendu ; mais je dis que la sentence, comme je comprends le cas, serait injustifiée au point de vue médical. Je n'ai rien de plus à dire."

On frémit à la pensée qu'un jury pourrait être composé de douze savants. Il serait un miracle d'en trouver deux qui fussent d'accord. Les ignorants dominent heureusement, et il y a assez de criminels qui parcourent les rues, les avennes et les places publiques. Ce misérable Guiteau, qu'il soit pendu, et qu'on l'exécute.

Voici une proclamation que Guiteau adresse au peuple américain :

"Au public."—Je désire avertir les gens de s'abstenir de toute tentative violente contre moi ; attendu qu'ils seraient probablement tués sur le coup par les officiers préposés à ma garde. Le gouvernement des Etats-Unis est tenu de me protéger et de me faire avoir un jugement impartial, et l'honneur du peuple américain est engagé dans la protection de ma personne. Il me revient que l'aigreur contre moi est entretenue par certains amis du défunt président, qui attendaient de lui des emplois. Ils sont enragés de sa mort, et envoient à mon attorney des lettres anonymes aussi absurdes qu'impertinentes. Ces gens là feraient mieux de ne pas se mêler de politique et de s'adonner à d'autres affaires.

Très respectueusement,

Signé : CHARLES GUITEAU."

RÉVOLUTION EN IRLANDE.

Les affaires en Irlande, applaudi par l'Univers à la démolition du "landlordisme," qui est la mise en application des principes de l'ancienne féodalité.

L'Univers renie le système qu'il trouvait sublime lorsqu'il s'agit de seigneurs protestants, quand on le pratiquait au profit du catholicisme. Il n'hésite pas à publier que l'insurrection est le plus saint des devoirs.

Voici le résultat des notes suivantes :

"Le retour à Dublin de M. Parnell, qui revenait d'une excursion en province, a été l'occasion d'une manifestation "monstre," dont les journaux anglais se montrent un peu déconcertés, car elle prouve que jamais le "Land League" et son chef n'ont été mieux qu'aujourd'hui considérés comme l'interprète et l'expression des volontés et des besoins de l'Irlande. L'Agence Havas nous disait que vingt mille hommes avaient accueilli M. Parnell et lui avaient fait cortège jusqu'au Mansion House, où on lui avait présenté une adresse.

"L'Agence Havas s'est trompée, et de beaucoup, sur les chiffres. C'est cent mille hommes, c'est toute la ville de Dublin qui a fait à M. Parnell une ovation au-dessus de toute description. Le peuple irlandais comprend que la domination anglaise, que la politique de la suprématie protestante est désormais frappée à mort en Irlande; elle ne marchande pas sa reconnaissance à celui qui a été, après le pauvre ouvrier catholique prisonnier Davit le principal instrument de la victoire irlandaise."

Il faut une insurrection pour que la domination anglaise soit frappée à mort. L'Univers, chef de barricades! C'est drôle! Qu'il vienne ensuite s'indigner contre l'émeute!

Nous reproduisons ce qui suit du Courrier des Etats-Unis ;

"Le Podgorik du 16 septembre relate un crime horrible dont un couvent vient d'être le théâtre en Hongrie. Ce couvent, situé non loin de Vrang Selo, sur la lisière d'une forêt, était habité par huit moines qui passaient pour être très pieux, mais aussi pour très riches.

Le 8 septembre, des brigands pénétrèrent dans le couvent, mais il paraît que l'autorité avait eu vent de l'affaire, car pendant que les bandits étaient occupés à piller, des soldats entourèrent le bâtiment. Les brigands se barricadèrent de leur mieux et tirèrent quelques coups de fusil sur la troupe. Plus d'une heure se passa avant que celle-ci pût forcer l'entrée du couvent. En entrant, les soldats trouvèrent les religieux étendus sur le sol et bâillonnés; quant aux brigands, ils avaient disparu. Interrogés à cet égard, les religieux débarrassés de leurs liens déclarèrent que les bandits s'étaient sauvés par un souterrain secret conduisant de la cave à la forêt.

Les soldats se mirent aussitôt à chercher dans la cave; quant aux religieux, ils quittèrent le couvent pour se rendre, disent-ils, à l'église voisine afin de remercier le ciel de leur délivrance.

Les soldats après avoir longtemps et inutilement exploré la cave, remontèrent pour demander à un des moines de les guider; mais ils ne le trouvèrent ni à l'église ni ailleurs. Tout à coup, deux accoururent en jetant de grands cris; ils avaient trouvés huit cadavres dans une petite chambre hermétiquement fermée. Dès lors, tout s'expliquait. Les brigands, voyant qu'ils ne pouvaient plus s'échapper, avaient tué les religieux, caché les cadavres dans une chambre et revêtu les habits de leurs victimes; après quoi ils s'étaient mutuellement attachés pour donner le change aux soldats. Pendant que la troupe était occupée à chercher, les assassins avaient naturellement pris le large et lorsque le crime fut découvert, ils avaient déjà une grande avance et se trouvaient en sûreté dans leurs repaires inaccessibles."

Nous empruntons de l'Evenin Télégram la dépêche suivante :

"Yorktown, 17 octobre. — Les fêtes préliminaires du Centenaire ont enfin commencé. C'était aujourd'hui l'anniversaire de l'envoi du drapeau parlementaire de lord Cornwallis au général Washington. Le souvenir de cet événement a été célébré par un grand tournoi. Le cortège des chevaliers qui est parti à 11 heures de Yorktown, sous le commandement du major Randolph, présentait le plus superbe coup d'œil.

C'est demain que doivent commencer les cérémonies nationales.

On attend les invités français et allemands. Les organisateurs assurent que dès ce soir tout sera prêt pour les recevoir."

Pour les Pauvres.

Dans vos fêtes d'hiver, riches heureux du monde,
Quand le bal tournoyant de ses feux vous inonde,
Quand partout alentour de vos pas vous voyez
Briller et rayonner cristaux, miroirs, balustres,
Candélabres ardents, feux éclatants des lustres.
Et la danse, et la joie au front des conviés.

Tandis qu'un timbre d'or, souvent dans vos demeures,
Vous change en joyeux chants la voix grave des heures,
Oh! songez-vous parfois que, de faim dévoré,
Peut-être un indigent dans les carrefours sombres,
S'arrête, et voit danser vos lumineuses ombres
Aux vitres du salon doré?

Songez vous qu'il est là sous le givre et la neige:
Ce père sans travail et que la faim assiège;
Et qu'il a dit tout bas: "Pour un seul que de biens!
"A son large festin que d'amis se récrient!
"Ce riche est bienheureux, ses enfants lui sourient!"
"Rien que dans leurs jouets que de pain pour les miens!"

Et puis à votre fête il compare en son âme
Son foyer où jamais ne rayonne une flamme,
Ses enfants affamés, et leur mère en lambeau,
Et, sur un peu de paille étendue et muette,
L'aïeule, que l'hiver, hélas! a déjà faite
Assez froide pour le tombeau!

Car Dieu mit ses degrés aux fortunes humaines.
Les uns vont tout courbé sous le fardeau des peines,
Au banquet du bonheur bien peu sont conviés.
Tous n'y sont point assis également à l'aise.
Une loi, qui n'en bas semble injuste et mauvaise,
Dit aux uns: "Jouissez!" aux autres: "Enviez!"

Cette pensée est sombre, amère, inexorable,
Et fermente en silence au cœur du misérable.
Riches, heureux du jour, qu'endort la volupté,
Que ce ne soit pas lui qui des mains vous arrache
Tous ces biens superflus où son regard s'attache;—
Oh! que ce soit la charité!"

D. L.

CHOSES ET AUTRES.

"M. James Wallace, planteur à White River, Arkansas, a engagé dernièrement un jeune homme, nommé George Gray, pour surveiller la rentrée de sa récolte de coton. Le nouvel employé et Mme Wallace se sont plu mutuellement, et un soir ils sont partis en cachette et en canot pour aller chercher le bonheur sur d'autres rives. Malheureusement pour eux il faisait clair de lune, et le planteur a aperçu de sa fenêtre le canot qui emportait les deux amoureux. Il a saisi un fusil et des munitions, dégringolé l'escalier, sauté dans un autre canot et donné la chasse au premier, en le criblant de balles. Geo. Gray était armé aussi et ripostait à chaque coup de feu, pendant que Mme Wallace faisait force de rames. Les deux hommes ne se sont pas touchés, mais ils ont séparé leurs canots respectifs qui, entraînés à la dérive, se sont échoués l'un à droite et l'autre à gauche de la rivière. De la plaque où le sort l'avait jeté, M. Wallace a vu sa femme et son ravisseur débarquer sur la plaque opposée et s'éloigner bras dessus bras dessous."

Histoire abrégée de la guerre d'Indépendance des Etats-Unis :

Commencée le 19 avril 1775 ; finie le 19 octobre 1781.

Batailles et combats : 55.

Nombre des Grands-Bretons et des Allemands qui y ont pris part : 134,000.

Nombre des Américains et des Français qui s'y sont battus : 280,000, sans compter l'Allemand Steuben.

On signale d'Evreux un cas de fécondité assez rare. Dernièrement Mme Marie D....à mis au monde successivement deux garçons et une fille.

La mère et les trois enfants, qui qui sont très forts et on ne peut mieux constitués, se portent admirablement.

Dialogue surpris à l'exposition d'électricité.

—L'électricité, voyez-vous ; ça ne vaut pas la vapeur. Si je connaissais celui qui a inventé la vapeur, je l'embrasserais.

—Qu'est-ce que vous a donc fait la vapeur ?

—Ce qu'elle m'a fait?—mais je lui dois tout.—Sans la vapeur je n'aurais pas le son. Sans la vapeur je ne pourrais pas souper chaque soir.

—Comment cela ?

—Ma tante!—ma tante dont j'ai hérité.

—Eh bien ?

—Elle est morte dans un accident de chemin de fer!

Plus on a d'étendue dans l'esprit, moins on critique, parce que plus on embrasse, plus on concilie.

Après l'inquisition de la foi, il aura encore à craindre l'inquisition de l'incrédulité.

Qu'est-ce qu'un mariage de raison?

Du pain sur la planche : tous ceux qui ont mangé leur blé en herbe finissent par là.

Le cœur fait plus encore que d'inspirer les grandes pensées, il donne la force des bonnes actions.

Il faut traiter les femmes en majestés constitutionelles : qu'elles règnent, mais ne gouvernent pas.

C'est à l'école que commence les rôles ; les uns sont cochers, et plus tard, tiendront toujours les guides; les autres chevaux et resteront toujours bêtes de somme.

Nous valons moins que nous ne croyons, mais un peu mieux que les autres ne pensent.

On discute le plus en plus, ainsi que le constate le Charivari, sur la crémation, dont l'usage commence à se répandre un peu partout.

Le qualificatif *feu*, appliqué aux défunts, était prédestiné.

Mais il y a infiniment mieux que cela.

Voici qu'en Italie, un docteur, nommé Corni, a trouvé le moyen de pétrifier les corps.

Autant d'ascendants, autant de statues dans les familles, pour la génération future.

Voyez-vous un mari, comme on en voit quelques-uns en cour d'assises, interrogé sur les motifs qui l'ont poussé à tuer sa femme :

—Par amour, mon président; j'avais un culte pour la beauté de ses formes, et comme l'âge menaçait d'altérer la pureté de ses lignes, j'ai voulu la pétrifier assez tôt pour la garder intacte.

Si le jury a quelque sentiment artistique, ce mari sera certainement acquitté.

On prête à l'acteur Hamburger beaucoup de mauvais calembours qu'il n'a jamais faits, et on laisse passer ses plus jolis mots, comme celui-ci, par exemple :

Un monsieur, qui appartient à la catégorie nombreuse des raseurs, rencontre Hamburger sur le boulevard.

—Tiens! c'est vous, mon cher ami ; il y a bien longtemps que je n'ai eu le plaisir de vous voir.

—Le plaisir était pour moi, monsieur, répond Hamburger, avec son plus gracieux sourire.

A propos des applications du téléphone au théâtre, qui sont le principal trait de l'Exposition d'électricité, un journal s'écrie:

"Quelle merveille! Nous pourrons entendre Sarah Bernhardt au bout d'un fil!"

Mais, ô dithyrambique confrère! c'était déjà comme cela auparavant.

A l'auberge, dans une ville d'eaux.

Un voyageur, sur le point de partir, paie au garçon un savon que celui-ci lui a fourni.

—C'est deux francs, dit le garçon.

—Comment! vous n'avez pas honte de vendre deux francs des savons qui ne vous coûtent pas quatre sous?

—Sans doute, monsieur, c'est un peu cher, mais c'est que souvent le savon ne me reste pas.

—Eh bien ?

—Oui, monsieur, il y a des gens indélicats qui, parce qu'ils l'ont payé, l'emportent.

Faites imprimer vos cartes, factures, briefs, etc., au No. 102 rue de Chartres, entre St. Louis et Conti. Adressez-vous à A. P. Mollay, foreman du LOUISIANAIS. Vos travaux vous seront faits à des prix qui défient la concurrence.

The River.

DEPARTURES MONDAY.

Bayou Sara, Fanchon, 5 p m
Plaquemine, Whisper, 5 p m
Alexandria. Jno. D. Scully, 5 p m

DEPARTURES TUESDAY.

Vicksburg, R. E. Lee, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 11 a m

DEPARTURES WEDNESDAY.

Bayou Sara, Corona, 5 p m
Ouachita River, Clara B., 5 p m

DEPARTURES THURSDAY.

Arkansas City, J. M. White, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 12 m

DEPARTURES FRIDAY.

Bayou Sara, Fanchon, 5 p m
Plaquemine, Whisper, 11 a m

DEPARTURES SATURDAY.

Vicksburg, Natchez, 5 p m
Bayou Sara, Corona, 5 p m
Ouachita River, Earle, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 12 m

New Advertisements.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

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Represents the Fire Association of Philadelphia. oct. 15

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Mail No. 2..... 7:15 a. m.
Express No. 4..... 11:15 a. m
Mixed No. 14..... 9: p. m.

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Aug. 13

A LITERARY TREAT.

Rit. Rev. Alexander Washington Wayman, D. D., Presiding Bishop of the seventh Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Church, will preach at St. James Chapel on Tuesday evening November 8th 1881, at 7½ o'clock.

On the evening of November the 10th the Bishop will deliver by special request in the same Chapel his famous lecture, entitled:

"GOLIATH OF GATH SLAIN BY LITTLE DAVID."

The lecture is a most masterly and convincing argument, in reply to Col. R. G. Ingersold's severe criticisms of the Bible, and Bible Religion.

Bishop Wayman's reputation as an Author and Literary genius as well as his great popularity as one of the Chief Pastors of the A. M. E. Connexion commends him, on this his first visits to New Orleans, to the warm and generous sympathy of all our people; while the able and samson like—raher than David-like—manner in which he has anglited the Goliath of Gath among modern Atheists will entitle him to the gratitude of all good christians of every creed.

Bishop Wayman has delivered this lecture to large and appreciative audiences in differents States of the Union: Somtimes in Court Houses and even in the Representative Halls of one or two State Capitals; and the universal verdict has been that of commendation every where.

The lecture is given under the auspices of the St. James Chapel Literary Circle for the benefit of the Chapel Academy Fund and it is hoped the Chapel will be crowed on the occasion.

Admission 25cts

Tickets may be obtained from officers of the Church and Members of the Literary Circle. oct. 22

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L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C.

He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Dunkwith. dec25 79.

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The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 29, 1881.

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Six months " 50

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A very liberal discount on the above rates will be made on quarter, half and whole column advertisements.

☞ All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 392 BIENVILLE STREET," until further notice.

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee as good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the well known news dealers—Ellis, opposite Postoffice—and at the stand in the French Meat Market, corner Dumaine street.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

AGENTS.

George E. Paris, City.
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Mr. John Pocheln,
Miss Lizzie Lightfoot, City;
B. Bogville, "
Miss Oceana Flowers, Algiers;
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Mr. J. H. Bailey, Thibodaux;
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Mr. B. V. Barranco, East and West Baton Rouge.
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W. S. Posey, St. Mary.
Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport.
A. R. Francois, St Landry.
M. W. Overton, Kansas, Topeka.
R. J. Walker, Tensas.

The office of the Louisianian has been removed to 102 Chartres street.

We are indebted to Hon. W. B. Merchant for appreciated favors.

Gov. Pinchback is in Washington and has had several pleasant interviews with the President.

All subscribers who are delinquent after the first of November will be dropped. In the future subscription must be paid in advance.

The proceedings at Union Chapel on the occasion of Dr. Mathew's able lecture will be given in our next. Want of space prevents it from appearing in this issue.

Rumor says that Senator Kellogg and Congressman Darrall will be in the city immediately after the adjournment of the Senate. Their presence are much needed.

The notice informing the public of the existence of Dr. Thompson's school should be greeted with joy by our people. Dr. Thompson is a gentleman of known ability, moral rectitude and Christion integrity, no better tutor could be found for the training of our youth. We hope that the school will be patronized for the mutual benefit of the Doctor and our youth.

"NO BACK DOWN."

Notwithstanding the exceptions taken by some of the Federal officials to the course pursued by the LOUISIANIAN, we shall continue the even tenor of our way in the defense of the interest of the Republican party in this State and for colored representation in Federal offices. We have even been threatened with personal violence, but such threats fall still born with us and cannot have the effect of changing our course. The general public endorses the sentiments of the LOUISIANIAN and a few Federal officials shall not overide us. The time has come when the will of the people must be respected, and there is no back down from the position taken by the LOUISIANIAN until certain evils are corrected and the reins of the party placed in the hands of those who have the ability to run it successfully and who will be willing to recognize the rights of all irrespective of color. The fact is undeniable that the affairs of the party and the rights of the people are lost sight of entirely in the effort to retain office. No effort is being made at all to harmonize the different elements in the party, but a streneous opposition is being organized against those who are supported by the masses, and who if placed in power will strenghten and build up its faltering ranks. Now is the time for action. We are upon the dawn of a new Administration, an Administration who has the support and confidence of the Republican masses of this State. A President who has always been the friend of our race, guided by no policies or technicle objections to Negro representation, but who has always had the nerve to do and to defend right and justice. The past few years of the administration of Federal affairs in Louisiana have ever been the most wreckless system of management known in any State. No effort whatever has been made to save the party from wreck, to keep intact the organization throughout the State, nor to do anything else: the whole war was Sherman as against Grant, the people representing Grant and the offices representing Sherman. The history of this is too well known to every body in the State, we only recur to it as a matter of fact to show the presumption not to say the audacity of the same set of men to presume to control the affairs of the party, who were not only opposed to the friends of the present Administration but recreant to the trust of the man who had done his all for them. There are exceptions which will be made when the time comes. Those who did not place their heels upon the necks of men because they were Grant men or Conkling men, will be considered favorably. But those extortioners, who with the cruelty of the Cæsars, would expel from office every man who dared to express his political opinion contrary to theirs ought not to be retained in office, and our Senator and Congressman should not use their influence to retain them. The people desire a change. The interest of Republicans demands a change. The Federal offices here filled by unworthy Democrats to the exclusion of worthy Republicans, should be cleaned out. Federal officials who can use their offices for no other purposes than to return themselves elected to Conventions for the purpose of holding on should be removed for live and active men. Leading colored Republicans should be placed in at least five leading positions whereby they can protect those upon whom the party must lean for its success, to this end the LOUISIANIAN will battle against threats and every other opposition, and we can assure our friends that there will be no back down.

Ex Senator Conkling is still ailing to the great detriment of his party: We trust that the great statesman will soon be sufficiently recovered, which will enable him to give that valuable assistance to the administration of his choice that few men can give. The Republicans of Louisiana are a unite for the Hero of the 306. All opposition has vanished like a beautiful dream.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Since the change of the Administration in this State, we deem it our duty to present to Gov. McEnery, some of the great evils practiced against the interest of colored education in this State and especially in this city. Our appeals to the past administration were entirely abortive: every vestige of our rights were wiped out and the colored teachers and children were submited on ordeal both unjust and humilating. The race was even deprived of a single representation either upon the State or City Boards of Educations, Governor McEnery coming as he does from a section of the country where the colored element so largely predominates, he is better prepared to deal with this question and no doubt will do justice to the class of citizens upon whom the destiny of the State, so largely depends. We would first call the attention of the Gov. to the non representation of the colored element upon the Boards and demand for our people by virtue of their rights as citizens and tax payers representation in these important departments, where the future of their children are so deeply involved. We are informed that vacancies now exist upon both of the Boards which will enable the Governor to carry into effect, this important demand. There are a number of reputable colored gentlemen from whom the Governor could select. Such men as Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. A. M. Green, Rev. A. E. P. Albert, Messrs. Aristide Marie, Paul Trévigne, Peter Joseph, J. B. Gandet, T. T. Allain and a host of others which would serve the State with credit and reflect honor upon their race.

Another question of grave consideration is the barriers which are thrown in the way of colored children in this city. The advantages are by no means equal to those of the white children. The most ordinary school houses are chosen which does not even favorable compare with the beautiful and model structures prepared for white children.

Another barrier is the exclusion of colored teachers in colored schools in a majority of cases. The Gov. cannot fail to see the justice of our claim, and we trust that he will use his personal and executive influence to correct the evils. If the schools are to be separated, colored teachers should be employed exclusively in colored schools. There are a sufficient number of competent colored ladies here to fill the quota necessary to run the colored schools in this city. If colored representation was allowed upon the Boards, these evils could be in a measure corrected, or some protest could be raised against them. We trust therefore that Gov. McEnery will solve the vexed question which has been such a grievance to our people, thereby proving himself to be the Governor of the whole people rather then of a class.

The appointment of Judge Gla as Surveyor General of the State is an evidence of President Arthur's fidelity to the race. Judge Gla was largely recommended by the Republicans of his State. The efforts of Senator Kellogg and Congressman Darrall to secure the appointment are highly appreciated by the party here, and the kindness of Senator Jones to readily acquiese in the confirmation is an evidence of his disposition to represent the whole people of the State Judge Gla will no doubt reflect credit upon himself and his race. We trust that the President will continue in his course to recognize colored Republicans who have been so grieviously overlooked in the past.

There seem to be a disposition some where to injure the circulation of the LOUISIANIAN. For weeks complaints have been reaching us both from the country and the city stating that dozens of subscriber are not receiving their papers.

We can prove that the papers are regularly mailed to the very parties who are complaining and yet they do not come to hand, we shall lay the matter before the Post Master and try to ferret out the evil.

The communication from Terrebonne Station urging Judge Beattie to a Cabinet position is largely indorsed by the Republicans and conservative men of this State. There can be no better representative man found in the South than Judge Beattie. He is the most popular man in the State with his party a man with fine business and legal ability, and thoroughly posted on matters looking to the general interest of the party. Judge Beattie's appointment would be a strong one, he would not be a representative man in name but in fact. We trust that if the President should recognize the South in his Cabinet, that Judge Beottie will be the man.

The Ohio ida in politics was plainly shown by the defeat of Col Harlan. This outrage can be appreciated by those who have passed under the sod. There is very little love among the averaged Ohio politician for the Negro. We hope it will be years before another reaches the White House. The people of Hamilton County should look to the laurels of the scratchers when the proper time arrives. Negro votes are cheerfully received but representation are promptly denied. This is Republicanism with a will.

Judge Folger's appointment as Secretary of the Treasury gives general satisfaction. He was urged by Senator Conkling, Gen. Grant and others for the same place under Gen. Garfield's Administration without success. Judge Folger's known ability and integrity makes him eligible to the position.

The Beattie Committee is doing excellent work and seem to be alive to the interest of the party in the State. Its efforts to have elected representatives to the General Assembly, as well as to select a delegation to go to Washington is generally endorsed by the Republicans of the State.

Our Agent at Algiers, Miss Oceana Flowers, is the most active upon the roll. A number of cash subscribers crowned their efforts during the past week. The LOUISIANIAN feels grateful.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

For the information of many of our people who are no doubt ignorant of the virtues and patriotism of this great man, we clip a few extracts from his record which will plainly show the strong characteristics of a just and great leader.

A man not filled with theories and policies for the purpose of obtaining public eclat, but a man of right, justice and equity. The following extract will show to our people that in President Arthur they have the type of that great soldier who battled so bravely for their rights, and a president who will gone for to protect the humblest Negro as he will to protect the greatest man in the land. We do not believe that his elevation to the presidency will have the effect upon him that it had upon others. His first official act in Louisiana, by the prompt appointment of Judge Gla, shows that there is no discrimination with him on account of color if an applicant comes properly recommended; no taking under advisement the appointment of colored men and the prompt appointment of white men. We have need to feel proud of our president. We present our people with the following clipping from "The Cottage Hearth":—

"It is not a little singular that, about a year after his departure, a young student named James A. Garfield came to the same place and taught school. How curiously the lives of these two men seem to have crossed each other, and how sad the fate of the one which has elevated the other to the very highest office in the gift of the American people! In 1851, having by great economy saved $500, young Arthur went to New York city and entered the law office of E. D. Culvert as a student. Two years later he was admitted to the bar, and thenceforward followed the legal profession with marked success. Mr. Culver, while a member of Congress from Washington county, had made himself noted at Washington for his anti-slavery views, and these opinions he sedulously instilled into the mind of young Arthur, who was not slow in receiving them. In 1852, the office of E. D. Culver had the management of a very celebrated slave case. A Virginia slave-holder, named Jonathan Lammo, came to New York with eight slaves, intending to ship them to Texas. On the petition of a free colored man, Judge Elijah Paine, of the superior court of New York city, gave the slaves their liberty. This act caused great indignation at the South, and Gov. Cobb of Georgia declared it to be "a just cause of war." The case was taken to the higher courts, and the Legislature of Virginia assigned eminent counsel to conduct the appeal. The legislature of New York thereupon requested the Governor to appoint counsel to defend the interest of the State. Mr. Culver, having acted as counsel for the slaves before Judge Paine, was appointed the State's counsel. He subsebuently resigned in favor of Mr. Arthur, who, associating with himself William M. Evarts, fought the case up to the court of appeals. In every court the decision was in their favor, although Charles O'Connor was the opposing counsel. From this time forward no slave holder dared to trust his negro property in the State of New York.

In 1853, Mr. Arthur formed a law partnership with Henry D. Gardiner, and the firm immediately acquired a large and lucrative practice. It was not long before Mr. Arthur had another opportunity to again interpose in behalf of the oppressed blacks. Up to 1856 colored people were not allowed on the street cars of New York, except in some shabby ones labeled, "Colored people allowed on this car." Lizzie Jennings, a respectable colored woman, while returning home after performing her duties as superintendent of a Sunday school, was forced off a Fourth Avenue car, after she had paid her fare, by the conductor and several policemen. This was done in consequence of a drunken white man saying, "I have paid my fare, and I want a decent ride, and you must put her off." Mr. Arthur, on behalf of the woman thus unjustly treated, sued the railroad company for $500 damages, and won his case triumphantly. This decision put a stop to the exclusion of colored people from the street cars, and was the occasion of much rejoicing among the colored population of the city. He became known as the champion of the colored people, and his docket was filled with cases at each session of the court. He naturally became interested in the Negro race, and a determined opponent of slavery. He was one of the original advocates of the Republican party, and attended its first meetings at Saratoga. From an early age Mr. Arthur took an active interest in politics. Henry Clay was the hero of his youth, and he cast his first ballot for president for Gen. Winfield Scott. His name was appended with those of William M. Evarts and Moses H. Grinnel, to one of the earliest calls that were issued in New York for the nomination of a Republican club, and he attended the first Republican state convention held in New York as a delegate. He appeare never to have sought political promotion in those days; but, being a genial, good-natured man, enjoying good fellowship and lively company, he took pleasure in the companionship which military associations gave, and contracted, through them, a love for military manœuvres and parades.

At the outbreak of the war Governor Morgan appointed Mr. Arthur engineer-in-chief, then inspector-general, and in January 1862, quarter-master general. No higher encomium can be passed upon him than the mention of the fact that, although the war account of the State of New York was at least ten times larger than that of any other State, yet it was the first audited and allowed in Washington, and without the deduction of a single dollar, while the quartermaster's accounts from other States were reduced from $1,000,000 to $10,000 000. During his incumbency every present sent to him was immediately returned. Among others a prominent clothing house offered him a magnificient uniform, and a printing house a costly saddle and trappings. Both were indignantly rejected. When he became quartermaster he was poor. When his term expired he was poorer still. He had opportunities to make millions unquestioned. Contracts of enormous magnitude were then at his disposal. He had to provide for the clothing, arming and transportation of tens and tens of thousands of men. So jealous was he of his integrity that contracts where he could have made thousands of dollars legitimately were refused on the ground that he was a public officer and meant to be, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion."

The colored Baptist and colored Methodist denominations have over a million of members or communicants. The ministers of these bodies are the recognized leaders of the colored people in religious, social and political action. It is necessary, therefore, that these ministers be educated and pious.—National Monitor (Baptist.)

If the ministers of these two bodies are leaders in a religious sense, as they are in a political sense, their leadership in religion means a very small thing. In what sense have ministers been the political leaders of the people? By instinct the masses cast their lot with the Republican party, and through no persuasion of ministers they have remained there unconditionally when wise leadership would have dictated conditions.

It is true that within a recent date colored men in some of the Southern States are beginning to think and act for themselves. As soon as they began to think they began to act. And who, pray, led them to thinking? Ministers? Not a bit of it. Newspapers are more responsible for it than any other influence.

The fact is, that colored people have been and are deficient in political leaders. Some few men have been lifted into prominence—not because of any superior ability of their own,—and immediately have claimed leadership,—a claim which they have no title to. P. B. S. Pinchback is the only active politician who, in our judgment, has any claim to recognized leadership on a broad scale, and that he is not a preacher we are ready to declare with uplifted right hand. Mr. Monitor you make an empty boast. —The Progressive American.

The Fisk Jubilee Singers were refused admittance to several hotels in Montreal, Canada and then one of the best opened its doors to them. Later, Toronto hotels displayed colorphobia, and Mayor McMurrich at once invited the company to be his private guests. The gentlemanly mayor knew just how to rebuke the roughs whose prejudices were represented by the hotel keepers. The Montreal World comments: Vulgarity can ordinarily be passed over in contempt, but a refusal of the simple rights of a country's guests, action seems necessary, and until some law is passed which will make it perilous for a hotel to act the part of a hoodlum the country must be held dishonored by this action."—Ex.

Rooms Republican State Central Executive Committee of Louisiana.

November 27th 1881.

The Committee met in accordance with call, and was called to order by Chairman Wm. M. Burwell, H. C. C. Astwood acting Secretary. A quorum being present. The meeting proceed to business. Judge Burwell stated that the object of the meeting was to impress upon the Parish organizations of this city, the city of Shreveport and the six Senatorial District Convention, the necessity of taking active measures looking to the nomination and election to fill the vacancies in the General Assembly in accordance with the Governor's Proclamation. Mr. Martinet, moved that the following communication be forwarded by the President and Secretary to each of the organization above named showing them the necessity of prompt action in the premises.

Sir:

You will please take notice that it will become your duty under the proclamation of the Governor of Louisiana a copy of which is hereby attached to call a Convention of the Republicans in your Ward, Parish or District for the purpose of nominating candidates to fill the several vacancies in the House of Representatives of Louisiana as published in the said proclamation.

By order of the Committee,

WM. M. BURWELL,
Chairmain,
H. C. C. ASTWOOD,
Cor. Secretary.

It was suggested that as their had been a change in the Administration it would be well for the Committee to bring before President Arthur, the action taking by this Committee under the late administration for the amelioration of the Condition of the Party in this State. The matter was thoroughly discussed, Mr. Astwood moved that a Committee of five be appointed by the chair and in adition thereto, that Judge Beattie and Judge Burwell Chairmen of the State Central and Sub-Executive Committees be elected, to proceed to Washington and lay the matter discussed before the President by conference and correspondance.

Mr. Borne moved as an amendment that the Committee be increased to nine appointed, so as to give a larger representation any five of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; the amendment was accepted and the motion prevail:

The following committee was announced:

Judge Taylor Beattie, of Lafourche; Judge Wm. M. Burwell, of Orleans; Messrs. H. C. C. Astwood, P. B. S. Pinchback, of Orleans; A. F. Riard, of Vermilion; J. S. Davidson, of Iberville; L. A. Martinet, of St. Martin; E. L. St. Ceran, of Orleans; G. F. Bowles, of Concordia; B. G. Kennie, of Red River; Jordan Stewart, of Terrebonne. After the appointment of the Committee Mr. St. Ceran moved that the president and secretary be instructed to forward a communication to Washington apprizing the President of the action of the Committee and its intentions. After some discussion, it was suggested that as Gov. Pinchback was in Washington and a member of the Committee, that the communication be sent to him to be presented to the President, who would inform us as to the most convenient time to proceed to Washington. The Committee discussed various plans looking to harmonizing the party in the State, and as it was rumored that Senator Kellogg and Congressman Darrall would be in the city shortly a conference would be held with them as to the advisibility of the matter; after which the Committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

H. C. C. Astwood, Cor. Sec'y.

THE LATE LAMENTED WILLIAM MULFORD.

Richmond Lodge No. 1, F. A. A. Y. M., of which the honored dead William Mulford was a member, having arrived at his late residence No. 12, Dryades st., at about 12 o'clock M. on the 28th of September 1881, and having surrounded all that remained mortal of their respected and esteemed brother; his bereaved widow heavily clad in the habiliments of mourning, leaning on the arm of Past Grand Master, James Lewis, and followed by a number of relatives and friends of her deceased husband, was escorted to the spacious parlors sobbing bitterly, and seated for the last time, near the body of her loved one, when Rev. A. M. Green, the eloquent Pastor of St. James A. M. E. Church, of which the deceased had been a member advanced and delivered the following touching eulogy over the remains:

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—Although time and circumstances admonish us that we should leave much that is to be said and done on this occasion, to the order who stand here in testimony of their love and admiration of the character of their deceased brother, yet I cannot forgo a few brief words of eulogy and condolence in common with my masonic brethren and with those who are here assembled.

The inexorable law by which death executes the remorseless commission which he is sworn to administer, leads us on all occasions to regard him as the most cruel and vindictive destroyer of human happiness. Death has always been pictured to us as a horrible grim visaged, terrible monster.

Revealing in the woes he entails on human society, he is regarded as going forth from time immemorial destroying life with relentless greediness and deluging the world with tears and sorrow. But my friends, apprehend that a greater mistake can hardly be made than to apply such a character to death in connection with the mortal dissolution of the spiritually redeemed child of God.

To him death is the sweet harbinger of that eternal rest which the scriptures declare remaineth for the people of God.

The soul after its weary life of toil and struggle, encumbered with this earthly house of our tabernacle, is by death released and leaps like a bird from its prison house or cage, and soars amid the unfolding glories of an eternity of joy and peace.

Such was brother Mulford's experience. For we can have no doubt my friends of the fact that he was a child of God. On his bed of affliction he dealth with the utmost candor with his own soul. In poetic verses he desired to

Leave no unguarded place,
No weakness of the soul,
But by every virtue, every grace,
To fortify the whole.

When I first visited him he told me, and his assertion was verified by others that he had been for weeks unable to lie down either day or night. Leaning forward upon the back of a chair set in front of him was his only way of rest or sleep. The terrible strain upon his physical system was rapidly breaking him down. When I talked to him earnestly and candidly about the matter of his soul's preparation for eternity—should it be the will of God to call him by this sickness, from time into eternity. He answered me as promptly, and candidly, and earnestly, as I propounded the interrogatories to him. And more than once he said to me, "Elder. I have no time to lose in this matter of my soul's future peace." Brother Mulford was a native of Bayou Sara, La., but was sent to the North while quite young to attend school and acquire an education, which was an utter impossibility at that time in this State.

On the borders of the river St. Lawrence, near the Dominion of Ontario, then the Province of Canada, upon the New York side of the St. Lawrence is the beautiful and thrifty town of Ogdensburg.

Climbing the rude fences, roaming over the green meadows, climbing the rugged hills, wandering through the deep valleys in near proximity to this town, made up a part of the schoolboy days of our brother whose mortal remains we now benold for the last time.

Upon returning to his native State he very early began a life of usefulness and devoted integrity to the honest and just principles of his early training. He was one of the first public instructors of the youth of this city, and many of our most prominent men owe their start in literary life to him.

Sometime previous to 1858 he embraced religion while in California. What an evidence of the value of correct early training. Soon after this he was called home to the death bed of his beloved mother.

In 1858 in the month of March he was chosen secretary pro. tem. to the Board of Incorporators of St. James Chapel during the temporary absence of Mr. Jacob Norager. He was also superintendent of the Sabbath school at St. James Chapel. Sometimes after this he again visited California, and made his return to this city on the first steamer that followed Gen. Butler's occupation of this city in April 1862. Mr. Jesse Hobby and Rev. Charles Doughty were the first to know of his return. They were standing on the levee when the ship came up to her moorings and spied Mr. Mulford on board. I need not add that great was the joy of their meeting, for they were warm friends. Brother Mulford entered with all the energy and zeal of a true patriot upon the work of reconstruction at the close of the war. He was not a blustering, boasting braggart. He was a man who fully realized the situation and with quiet firmness and resolve to do right, he entered the political arena bringing to it an effectiveness for good which but few men of his time could bring.

Through successive years he held with honor and dignity a responsible position in the State Senate, and closed his official life with the overthrow of the Republican government in this State, without a solitary charge or even suspicion of corruption, unfairness, or injustice toward political friend or foe. Personal foes he had none, he was respected and beloved by all.

We stand over his bier to-day my friends for the last time to look upon the calm features of that generous face. We feel now the truth of that sentence, "In the midst of life we are in death." But, my friends, we should ever remember that this is not only true when we stand around the last remains of a deceased friend, wher'er we go, how'er employed, in peace or war, in sunshine or in storm, we live and move and have our being in the midst and immediate presence of the grim dark shadow of death.

Death walks amid the storm,
Rides upon the hurricane,
Roams o'er land and sea,
Lurks in every breeze.

Aye! his prisoned breath mingles
With the very air we breathe.
"Soon as we draw our infant breath,
The seeds of sin grows up for death,
The law demands a perfect heart,
But were defiled in every part."

If now we would be wise we should improve this dispensation of divine providence to our eternal good.

As members of the fraternity to which brother Mulford belonged and honored to the day of his death, let us prepare to meet him in the great Grand Lodge above.

To his beloved wife and friends, I would only offer one remark; you know the strong sustaining power power of brother Mulford's faith, in life, and the blessed hope he had in death.

Could we restore him again to your embrace, would it not be gross injustice to him to have it so?

Think of the great suffering he so patiently endured during months of deep affliction when you sought in vain to give him even momentary relief.

I think of the joy of his present happy state in the company of the blest. Would you call him back to this vile world of pain and woe to fight again the battles of life once already so successfully fought and won?

Would you have him to suffer again as he has thus already suffered?

Nay, my dear sister, your love to him was too pure, your distress at his suffering was too great to wish him back to suffer here again.

But there is a happy thought which suggests itself at such a time as this for:—

"I would not have you to be ignorant brethern concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not even as others which have no hope.

"For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again even so they also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." Weeping wife you shall then meet your loving husband.

And now I ask in all sincerity and tenderness will you meet your husband a child of God, and in favor with Christ at the judgement of the great day? Will you emulate the living and dying example of your beloved husband so that when meeting him it shall be where you will no more be called to witness such a scene as this.

May the God of infinite mercy so inspire each of our hearts that we may live in momentary readiness for the coming of the lord whether it be at morning dawn, at noon, at at evening time, or in the solitary loveliness of the midnight hour.

DEATH.

"There is no death? What seems so is transition.
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian
Whose portal we call death."

LONGFELLOW.

Two centuries ago Louis XIV, nicknamed by his delightful subjects *Dieudonne*, because he was so long coming, amused himself as king of France; while Cardinal Mazarin governed the realm. *Le Grand Monarque*, as he was subsequently called, was an admirer of dramatic representation; and among the "poor players" who were objects of his special favor was one named Jean Baptiste Poquelin, better known in literature by his *nom de theatre*, Moliere.

At that time, the science of medicine and the practice of surgery had not reached the degrees of exactitude which, as exemplified in the treatment of President Garfield's case, they have since obtained. Galen and Hippocrates were still regarded as authorities and the practice of therapeutics was extremely empirical. As a consequence, on the stage, at all times the mirror of public manners, the disciples of Galen and Hippocrates were frequently made subjects of ridicule. It is reported that one day while the king was dining he said to Moliere: "You have a physician—of what service is he to you?" "Sire," replied Moliere, "we converse; he prescribes remedies for me; I do not take them, and I get well." One of Moliere's most amusing comedies is "l'Amour Medecin" (Love a Physician.) In it there is a dialogue between a physician and a lady's maid concerning a coachman to another family whom the doctor was attending. Becoming aware that the servant is acquainted with the family, the doctor asks. "How is the coachman?" To which she answers: "Very well; he is dead." The doctor asserts that it is impossible; citing Hippocrates as authority that the malady of which his patient was ill never terminated fatally until the fourteenth or twenty-first day; whereas the coachman had been ill only six days To which the servant replies: "Hippocrates may say what he pleases, but the coachman is dead." In this dialogue a grain of common sense outweighs all the scruples that scientific pedantry can adduce to counterpoise it. The laugh is with Lisette. But why do I revert to the seventeenth century and Moliere? Simply because the poetry of the nineteenth century undertakes, in the lines I have quoted at the beginning of this paper, like the pedantry of the seventeenth, to contradict the common experience of mankind. But that experience as to the reality of death finds expression in the witty though homely words of Moliere's Lisette: "*Hippocrates dira ce qu'il lui plaira; mais le cocher est mort.*" "There is no death!" What means those furrowed enclosures which society everywhere sets apart remote from the thoroughfares of life, and looks upon as sacred? Why, ever and anon, do solemn reticences thither in silence wend and gather around a newly made opening in the earth? Why is it that amid the busy haunts of men "the habiliments of woe" proclaim bereavement, and cast a momentary shadow across the sanctive of existence as they pass? No death! Go, visit Mount Auburn, Greenwood, and other cities of the dead, at home; or, crossing the ocean, enter Pere la Chaise, that world renowned necropolis! Behold the tokens of affection, and the tributes of sincere regret which love and friendship have everywhere erected to perpetuate the memory of the dead, and to adorn their last resting places! Or, better still, enter the secret chambears of the heart where memory keeps her joys and hides her griefs, and say why at times recollection brings a sudden pang, a heavy sigh, an unwonted tear, if there be no death! But the poets, however much they may please the fancy are not reliable guides for the understanding. A great deal of what in modern times is intended for didactic poetry reflects the materialism of pagan philosophy rather than the spirituality of Christian faith. From the poetic standpoint, Life, Death, and Immortality are apt to be regarded as myths, rather than realities, and are sometimes treated as mysteries whose solution lies in the compass of a material purse.

But let the poets say what they please, still, death not only is, but it is inevitable, and no matter how profoundly wise mankind may become in physiology, or deeply skilled in pathology, it must ever be a subject of serious concern Whatever else we may doubt, we know that we must die, leaving our relatives, friends, acquaintances, or, perhaps even strangers to dispose of our remains with decency and dispatch. Being dead—or, supposed to be so—it is necessary that what is left of us should be deeply buried, or thoroughly burned. On sanitary grounds, cremation, possibly, would be preferable. Or, if the Egyptian process of embalming were not a lost art, but could be revived at a reduced cost; that might obviate the difficulty which, at present, sometimes exists in reconciling a proper regard for the memory of the dead, with a due concern for the health of the living. It might even tend to lessen one's natural reluctance "to shuffle off this mortal evil," to know that instead of being decorously, perchance regretfully, left

"To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot,
This sensible warm motion to become,
A kneaded clod;"

one might linger above ground, although insensible, "in the warm precincts of the cheerful day," safe from the ravages of the voracious worm, or the rude molestation of the mercenary body-snatcher—warranted to keep, in any climate, for centuries.

As ceremony is a ruling passion with the Chinese, it crops out even in death; and they say of a person who is dead that "he has saluted the world." Indeed, every one should desire to die becomingly. But, in that as in other affairs, there is no accounting for tastes: at least such is the presumption judging, from the various methods which history and the record of current events show to be deliberately chosen by persons who "aweary of the sun," bid the world "good night."

J. B. Macaulay, in his "Says of Ancient Rome" sings, or says:

To every man upon this earth
Death cometh soon or late.
And how can man die better
Than in facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his gods?

The poetry is pretty, but the morality is pagan. Considering, that from the time of Romulus down to that of Cæsar Octavianus, Rome, like "Ancient Pistol," looked upon the world as her oyster, and that she was constantly employed in opening it with her sword; as a matter of course her patrician sons rather liked "facing fearful odds," and all that sort of thing. But, during the nineteen centuries that have passed since Augustus Cesar sheathing the sword of Rome, closed the temple of Janus and proclaimed universal peace the world has been growing wiser and becoming better.

In the days of Greece and Rome, man was regarded as made for the State: the idea has descended even to the present time: finding shelter beneath crowns and coronets which still claim reverence as the insignia of imperial or kingly authority. The dominant idea, however, which is shaping the civilization of the present and shall mould that of the future, is that the State is made for man—made for man's betterment. So, as civilization advances war becomes less and less a kingly game for personal aggrandizement, and is even now regarded as the last resort of an enlightened public sentiment jealous of national honor, and studious to promote national prosperity. Ultimately, it is to be hoped that a condition of things will be reached in which men will cease to die either for national glory or from religious zeal. It is not improbable that war will cease, not because mankind shall have become more peaceful; but for the reason that it will be universally admitted that war does not pay. Still, though men may cease to indulge in wholesale slaughter, they will die by other means. Aside from "the pestilence that walketh in the noon day," the casualties by land, and the catastrophies by water, it is more than probable that the physician will continue to diagnose as ignorantly as his predecessors of two centuries ago; and to prescribe his powders and pellets as indiscriminately as the soldier discharges his musket on the field of battle—and with equal irresponsibility as to the result. But suppose physic be thrown to the dogs; we shall have merely escaped the Scylla of drugs to be wrecked on the Charybdis of unwholesome alimentation. What will it avail to have avoided the fatal pill, powder, or potion, only to succumb to the lethiferous contents of some culinary pot or pan?

Seriously, and in conclusion, would say that although one cannot bear it constantly in mind, yet, it were well to remember, sometimes, that in the nature of things, life and death are inseparably blended—that "in the midst of life we are in death." It is impossible to dissociate them even in thought, and thus it is that having chosen death as a topic, I find myself continually adverting to life Life, I think, may be regarded as the boundary line between coterminous states of existence; one known, the other unknown. Begond that line if any wish to peer, let them enter the portal of the church, and seek that faith which as "the evidence of things unseen" although it may not gratify a desire to 'know the mysteries of the hereafter, will assuredly dispel doubt, allay apprehension, and afford sure hope of a better life to come.

X.

Terrebonne, Oct. 24th. 8

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

SIR—As there are many rumors concerning the probable changes in the Cabinet and the suggestions of persons that might be called thereto. The new Administration could not do more for the party in this State than by calling to the Cabinet the Hon. Taylor Beattie of Lafourche, a man of noble principles, an able lawyer and an eminent jurist as a well as a man of the highest business qualifications, no one in my opinion is more qualified to fill such a position, and in view of the fact that Louisiana offers the best chance for being carried by the Republican Party under proper management which can only be done by the help of the Southern Republican Leaders who have the interest of their native State at heart and the welfare of all the people of both political parties, all honest Republicans acknowledge him as one of the Leaders of the party should the present Administration consider Judge Beattie's claim on the party and tender him a suitable position that will enable him with the assistance of the strongest and only leading colored man Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback who has been tried and always found at his post with his services to lead his party on to success always taking a noble stand for his race as well as the party under the new departure with Judge Taylor Beattie and Gov. P. B. Pinchback once more the Republican party will triumphantly rule the State by the power of its majority. Peace and plenty with life and freedom of speech throughout the State emigration with capital will come to help build up the waste places which will enable this State to rank with any of the sister States in the union believing that the time is not very distant.

I remain most respectfully,
B. H. LEWIS.

Local.

By this sign we'll conquer—306!

Col. James Lewis arrived in Washington, D. C., last Tuesday.

A young generation has grown up since that eccentric couple first smiled at each other.

The City Coroner has been cornered in the Board of Health and Bearded in the Slaughter House.

The Town Club is organized to to prance through the new dances! One of its founders believes that, "In the bright lexicon of faded youth there is no such word as fail!"

The exiled Jews who have fled to this country from Russian persecution and serfdom, and who landed at New York city recently, will come South and many will settle in this State.

Since the departure of the greatest show on any earth, the boys have resumed their visits to lady friends which were temporarily suspended during the stay of the circus.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends and patrons that our Job Office will receive orders for the printing of invitations, cards, hand-bills, posters, etc, in fine style and with dispatch.

We are informed that Lieut. E. E. Smith has severed his connection with the Chalmette Guards. This resignation disbands the Company, as he was the only efficient officer remaining after the resignation of Capt. Duperu.

The Hibernian says, "He's tall, not straight, but crooked." We are of the same opinion after seeing him hurry up town ostensibly for a "little bundle" and then turn up at the Circus with a very animated piece of calico.

An excursion from Washington, La., over the Morgan Road, arrived in the city last Saturday evening and returned the following Tuesday morning.

This excursion brought a large number of people from the beautiful Teche country who came on a tour of business as well as pleasure. During their stay the excursionists visited places of interest in the city.

A Wiltz Fund will be raised. At a meeting of intimate friends of the late Governor held in the St. Charles Hotel on the 20th inst., the sum of $7,000 was raised in a very short time. Memorials will be sent to friends of the deceased authorizing them to collect funds for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Gov. Louis A. Wiltz.

An exciting episode occured on Chartres street several days ago. Two men were exhibiting three performing bears on the street. During the performance a young lady passed by and one of the bears attempted to hug her. She became highly indignant and with her parasol came near poking out Bruin's eyes for his impudence. The Mayor has forbidden the bears to appear on the streets.

Last Wednesday evening the Camelia Social Circle of the Sixth District gave a reception to its guests. The entertainment was one of those pleasant happen-in-hops that are so agreeable among intimate friends. The Lancers and Varieties were danced to the strains of very good music. The ladies invited the guests to refreshments during intervals. The Camelias deserve much praise for their efforts to please and entertain ther friends.

Our society detective reports to us that while on his way down town one night last week he discovered a certain choral vocalist lurking in the vicinity of St. Mary and Prytania streets, in a very mysterious way. Now did he have wonders to perform? This Romeo must keep off those corners and stop that pantomine with his Juliet on the balcony. In our next we may receive from our "S. D." a fuller report which we may give in plainer language.

Since the change in the Democratic State Administration there has been quite a stampede and confusion worse counfounded among The People's officials who have been illegally drawing in a bulk, lucrative salaries from several distinct offices. Gov. McEnery is taking prompt action against the dualistic office-holders, and the alacrity with which they are sending in resignations vacating the offices which pay the least salaries shows that these patriots are true to their Democratic nature.

A gentleman of this city has invented a novel water craft to be used in our bayous and swamps for duck hunting. It is a water velocipede of very simple construction. It consists of two cotton duck pirogues, water-tight, 14 feet long, 18 inches beam and 11 inches depth, placed 12 inches distant from each other and connected by four cross bars. In the centre between the pirogues is a boxed paddle wheel with treadles attached as a moter. In front of the rider will be placed a gun rack. A trial trip of this novel craft was made on Bayou St. John last week which proved very successful.

The rates of local fare on the Jackson Road will be reduced from 5 cents to 3 cents per mile. The "Big J" having started the "boom," the Mobile Road will follow suit and the result will be a great increase in local travel and business. Owing to the high rate of local fare on the Morgan Road our people living within 50 and 70 miles of the city have to wait until some of their associations give an excursion in order to reach the city at reasonable rates. The Morgan's extortionate rates of local fare and tariff on freight keeps many a dollar away from the merchants of New Orleans.

Tuesday will be All Saints' Day. From the earliest history of this city the First of November has been hallowed as a day sacred to the memory of the dead. The cemeteries will be beautifully decorated with flowers fresh from nature's abors. The trees and shrubberry will be trimmed and arranged so as to seem more natural and to breathe more freely nature's sweet and pure breath. Thousands of people will visit the City of the Dead and slowly tread the holy ground upon which is reared magnificent and towering marble tombs in which are the "urned dust" of a passed generation of Spanish and French noblemen, and American soldiers and statesmen whose lives made history and whose names will ever be honored by future generations. The mourning widow and orphan will kneel at the grave of lost dear ones and in silence drop a tear of grief.

MASONIC AND SOCIETY NEWS.

BY W. JOHN DELACY.

Gilbert Lodge No. 6, confered the Second Degree on several candidates on the 20th inst.

St. Luke Lodge No. 4, will at an early date confer the three symbolic degrees on several candidates.

Stringer Lodge No. 3, has several candidates who will be brought to Masonic "light" during the coming month.

The M. W. Eureka Grand Lodge F. A. A. M., will meet in annual session on the second Tuesday in January 1882.

Pride of Louisiana Lodge No. 3, K of P hold their regular meetings on the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month. Bro Henderson McCray is the K of R and S.

The want of space in our last issue necessitated the continuation of our reply Why Lodges are not Better Attended?

Continued from last week.

Why Lodges are not better attended. This illustration shows the natural disposition of men, and is offered solely for that purpose. It applies as aptly to them in all business, social or fraternal relations. Even in Masonry the same general rule prevails, for Masons, after all, are but men, and Masonic Lodges simply an organization among them from which they expect to derive a great benefit. Lodge meetings are held at regular stated periods, and it is by them that the brethern expect to be more especially benefitted as members of the Mystic Eye. They are the schools at which they receive their Masonic education, and the bank from which they draw their wages as Masons. Schools without teachers, and banks without funds are poor institutions, and that is what is the matter with so many Masonic Lodges. The brethern soon get tired of going to the meetings of a Lodge when they know that there is nothing to be learned there, they feel that they can spend the time more pleasantly and profitably somewhere else, and we are of the same opinion.

We know of Lodges here in our midst where nothing is done at a Lodge meeting but to open and close the Lodge, except it be a few unimportant items of business. In another Lodge of 22 members, visited recently at its stated meeting, there were only 8 members present, and the business, including the reading of the minutes, did not occupy more than ten minutes, and the W. M. was then ready to close the Lodge.

A few thoughts presented by a visiting brother, however, awakened a spirit of inquiry among the members, and an hour or more was spent both pleasantly and profitably to all present. During the next day we frequently heard the remark made to members who were not present at the meeting, "You ought to have been there; we had a nice time, and I learned lots of new things;" and all expressed regrets that they were not there. The only reason that they were not there was that they expected it would be the same as on previous occasions, nothing to do.

The remedy for these complaints lies at the hand of the members of the different Lodges, viz—We have notice in our daily walks and conversation, newly-fledged brethern, whose sole ambition seems to be on the surface rather than the soul. Bedlecked with gew-gaws, Masonic insignia and fandy trappings, they mark their consequence among the craft by what may be termed a garish display of "fuss and feathers." This is certainly anything else than a proper and discret appreciation of their admission into our noble order, and gives but poor promise of future usefulness.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A boy between 12 and 14 years of age, as an apprentice to learn the art of printing. Apply immediately at 102 Chartres street, to the foreman of the LOUISIANIAN.

A FIRST CLASS SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS! The Rev. Dr. Thompson of St. Philip's Church will open a select school for Girls, in the Chapel on Calliope Street, near Prytania, on the First Wednesday in November. Girls and young misses of all ages, and in all grades of study will be received. Terms ONE DOLLAR per month in advance.

A night school will also be opened, as soon as a sufficient number is enrolled to commence. Both males and females will be received at the night School and taught all the branches of an English Education, from the lowest to the highest. For further information Dr. Thompson can be seen at his residence No. 382½ Baronne street, and at St. Philip' Church at close of service.

SAMUEL W. LEWIS,
Private Secretary.

aug29 2m

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

OFFICE OF CIVIL SHERIFF
PARISH OF ORLEANS
New Orleans, October 21 1881.

BY AND UNDER AUTHORITY OF a Proclamation issued by His Excellency SAMUEL DOUGLAS McENERY, Governor of the State of Louisiana, dated on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1881. directing me to cause an election to be held in the Second and Fifth Representative Districts of the parish of Orleans respectively, to fill the respective vacancies that have occurred in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State by the death of THOS. DEVEREAUX, late Representative of the Second Representative District of the parish of Orleans, and by the death of FELIX LEGENDRE, late Representative of the Fifth Representative District of said parish.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held in conformity with Act No. 58 of the extra session of 1877, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1881, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the afternoon, throughout the following Representative Districts for the following purposes, to wit:

1. Throughout the Second Representative District of the parish of Orleans: For the purpose of electing a Representative from said district to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Devereaux, late Representatives of said district

2. Throughout the Fifth Representative District of the parish of Orleans: For the the purpose of electing a Representative from said district to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Felix Legendre, late Representative of said district.

THOMAS DUFFY,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Louisiana State Lottery.

THIS IS THE ONLY LOTTERY EVER VOTED ON AND INDORSED BY THE PEOPLE OF ANY STATE.

LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY

COMPANY.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a

CAPITAL of 1,000,000

TO WHICH A RESERVED FUND

Of Over $420,000

HAS SINCE BEEN ADDED.

By an OVERWELMING Popular Vote its Franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution, adopted December 21, A. D. 1879.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS

WILL TAKE PLACE MONTHLY.

IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES.

Look at the following Distribution:

—187th—

GRAND MONTLY DISTRIBUTION

CLASS K.

at New Orleans,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1881.

CAPITAL PRIZE

$30,000.

100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars each; Half Tickets $1.

LIST OF PRIZES

1	CAPITAL PRICE		$30,000
1	do	do	10,000
1	do	do	5,000
2	PRICES OF	2,500	5,000
5	do	1,000	5,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	100	10,000
200	do	50	10,000
500	do	20	10,000
1,000	do	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximations prizes of	$300	$2,700
9	do	do	200 1,800
9	do	do	100 900

1857 Prizes, amounting to $110,400

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

Write for circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

For information only, apply to

THEO. GUESNARD, Mobile.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of

Genls. G. T. BEAUREGARD, and JUBAL A. EARLY

CAPITAL PRIZE $100,000. WHOLE TICKETS $10

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.
of the State of Louisiana.
State-House, April 2, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of the putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants, reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if anyfoul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seven or eight pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be publishe first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MA AZINE.

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pa,s interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing an instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; pro, fuse illustration of the fashion of the day with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

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BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the

REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal,
180 West Biddle street Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen o the

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Mr. John L. Locke, Baltimo.e

8-3

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36th YEA.

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Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all News dealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

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ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

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Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
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The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
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The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

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This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

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Any Two above named, one year	7 00
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By which any Child or Person can play any of the Popular Airs at once without STUDY, PREVIOUS PRACTICE, or even Musical Talent. The Company will FORFEIT $1,000 if any Child ten years old fails to play ANY ONE of our Popular Tunes on the PIANO, ORGAN or MELODEON within ONE HOUR after receiving the Music and Instructions, provided said child can count, with the figures before it, from 1 to 100 correctly.

7 Pieces of Music, with Instructions, Mailed to any address on receipt of $1,00. Enclose one cent postage stamp for Catalogue of Tunes. Agents wanted in every State and County in the Union.

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Sept 10tf.

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is published each Monday and Thursday and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

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has been added to this edition of the paper and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

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are ably and carefully conducted, and are as reliable as any published in the country.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers

in every variety of WHISKEYS, GIN, WINES & etc., which are offered at the cheapest cash rates possible. Individuals from the country should invariably call at the establishment of HENDERSON & BYRNES, before purchasing their supplies. June 25 3m.

M. M. McLEOD.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office—Hart Building, opposite City Hall.

JACKSON, MISS.

LOUISIANA DISTRICT LODGE NO. 21. G. U. O. O. F.

M. V. P., E. J. Holmes, New Orleans, District-Master; P. N. F., Anatole Parnelle, Thibodeaux, D. D. M; P. G. M., J. Gaudet, New Orleans, District and Cor. Secretary; P. G. M., Daniel Holland New Orleans, Dist Treasurer; P. N. F. James H. Lowrey, Plaquemine, Dist Chaplain; P. N. F, J. W. Burus, New Orleans, Asst Warden; P. N. F., A. G. Jones, Napoleonville, Dist. Guardian; P. N. F., B. J. Bankston, Bayou Boeuf, Dist Marshal.

Executive Committee—E. J. Holmes, Ex-Officio Chairman; J. B. Gaudet, Secretary; M. V. P., George C. Mason, New Orleans; P. N. F., H. C. C. Astwood, New Orleans; P. N. F., B. V. Baranco, Baton Rouge.

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Committee on Insurance—M. V. P., L. D. Thompson, New Orleans, Chairman, P. N. F., O. J. Rock, New Orleans; P. N. F., E. J., Brunet, Algiers.

Committee on Finance and Auditing—P. G. M., Chas. B. Wilson, Chairman; New Orleans P. N. F., Charles A. Roxborough, Plaquemine; P. N. F., Arthur H. Colwell, Baton Rouge.

All communications in connection with this Lodge should be addressed to the Secretary. Perrier street near Napoleon Avenue. New Orleans, Louisiana.

USE DISINFECTANTS.

The season is rapidly approaching, if it have not already arrived, when something must be done to preserve health and prevent some forms of fevers that depend on blood poisoning. The following is a very good disinfectant: Take three pounds of copperas and dissolve it in four gallons of hot water, and then add, cold, one pint of carbolic acid (calvert's No. 5 is as good as any) and the mixture is all ready for use.

One gallon will serve to disinfect a foul privy vault. The operation of disinfection should be repeated every week or two. Lime should not be thrown in privy vaults. Plaster of Paris may, however, be freely used. For sinks, kitchens, open drains, yards, stables and alley-ways that give off bad odors, use freshly slacked lime, plaster of Paris, copperas sprinkled about. See to it that your lot is well drained and that no kitchen slops stand in your yard. Prevent privy vaults from overflowing. Whitewash unpainted sheds, privy vaults, fences and you will soon perceive that you are doing a good sanitary work.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

A. A. A. Y., M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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M. W.—Calvin F. Ladd...Grand Master
R. W.—B H Taylor..Dept. Gr Master
Jno G Lewis.....Grand Senior Warden
J. B. Gaudet.....Grand Junior Warden
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer
A. P. Williams.....Grand Secretary
J Henri Burch.....Grand Lecturer
.....Grand Orator
J R V Thomas.....Chaplain
Chas. A. Crippa.....Grand Organist
J. F. Trosclair.....Gr Senior Deacon
Franklin Anderson....Gr. Junior Deacon
Sterling Barrow.....Sr Steward
Louis Vinet.....Jr Steward
Ed J Holmes.....Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isidore Bieras.....Grand Marshal
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer
J V. Labostrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer
R. Bruce Johnson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

E. J. Holmes.....W. M.
C. J. Webb.....S. W
R. Bruce Johnson.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
Henderson McCray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Corner Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2.

Wm G Brown.....W M
Isidore Bieras.....S W
J J Ross.....J W
Wm Johnson.....Treas
A P Williams.....Sec'y
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James Isabelle.....S. W.
R. R. Isabelle.....J W.
John Brown.....Treas
S C Donnelly.....Sec'y.
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C. R. Collins.....S. W.
J. W. Foreman.....J. W.
.....Treas.
Jno. A. Marshall.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

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C Becknell.....W M
Frank Anderson.....S W
Frederick Fobb.....J W
J Henri Burch.....Treas
Jno G Lewis.....Sec'y
Meets 1st Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

C. A. Williams.....W M.
C. John DeLacy.....S. W
C. B. Pierson.....J. W.
A. A. Williams.....Treas.
John E. Trosclair.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

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Chas. Vigers.....S. W.
A. F. Tervalon.....J W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
William Green.....Sec'y
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO 8.

Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
Alex. Raines.....S. W.
A. Benjamin.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
C. W. Levi.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richard F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown.....Chairman.
James Lewis.
A. P. Williams.

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Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretia Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
H Roberson.....Ruth.
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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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Entrepreneurs Charpentiers.

$ 66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland Maine.

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NEW ORLEANS.

Cleaning and Repairing neatly done

Louisiana State Lottery.

THIS IS THE ONLY LOTTERY EVER VOTED ON AND INDORSED BY THE PEOPLE OF ANY STATE.

LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY

COMPANY.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a

CAPITAL of *1,000,000*

TO WHICH A RESERVED FUND

Of Over $420,000

HAS SINCE BEEN ADDED.

By an OVERWELMING Popular Vote its Franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS

WILL TAKE PLACE MONTHLY.

IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES.

Look at the following Distribution:

—137th—

GRAND MONTLY DISTRIBUTION

CLASS K.

at New Orleans,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1881.

CAPITAL PRIZE

$30,000.

100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars each; Half Tickets $1.

LIST OF PRIZES

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$30,000
1	do	do	10,000
1	do	do	5,000
2	PRIZES OF	2,500	5,000
5	do	1,000	5,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	100	10,000
200	do	50	10,000
500	do	20	10,000
1,000	do	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximations prizes of	$300	$2 700
9	do	200	1 800
9	do	100	900
1857	Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

Write for circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

For information only, apply to

THEO. GUESNARD, Mobile.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of

Genls. G. T. BEAUREGARD, and JUBAL A. EARLY

CAPITAL PRIZE $100,000. WHOLE TICKETS $10

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S CURE PER

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CARSNEC

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases, without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Vaimont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where dignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—102 CHARTRES STREET

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA